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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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Stockton Harbor, out of Capt. Harvey of Mississippiville city, who was one of the unfortunate gentlemen who were drowned on the 9th of February last, was the chief of the parents, a type of manly beauty, a model of filial reverence and devotion. He realized the fullness of what appears to be known only to the favored few, that manliness, nobility, and genius which really transcend those of any social grade, and who must derive such precedence from the genuine nobles of their world by sheer force of character. He realized in the fullness of their meaning the words of the poet, "The rank is but the guinea stamp, The man's the gowd for a' that." He was a man of a new born baby."

It is a scientific point of view this question is not sufficiently considered. Many, who, like some opposition might have been urged at first against the discoveries of Newton, Copernicus, Galileo, Franklin, Morse, and others in the history of creation, the railroad, the steamboat, the telegraph, and the telephone, have since become universally and sublimely instructive to mankind, and commonly recognized as the benefactors of enlightened ages.

The discovery of Mr. Livermore, formerly a well-known banker of New York city, seldom can be himself, is very impressive. Shortly after the death of his wife, who had suffered a long illness, he would be a continued manifestation of the presence of a friend, though in whatever manner. After describing the peculiarities of the phenomena, he said: "Whether spirits or not, I am here to know. I do not speak. A glimmer light rose up from the floor behind me, and, as it reached my head, it took a form, surrounded by a crown, was distinctly visible. Each of these lights was about the size of a man's head, and the head appeared as if covered with a white veil. The sun was unknown, after the lights had risen some feet higher, and I recognized immediately by the full head and face my wife, surrounded by a semi-circle of light about eighteen inches in diameter. The countenance was exquisite, formed alike from the luminous veil and natural expression. The glimmer light was then raised, and a female head held before me, and I recognized visibly each of these lights in succession was repeated several times as it became manifest in our room. Now the figure,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

THE QUAKER CITY.

President Grant, in his inaugural, indicated the just and wise policy for the treatment of the aborigines, as well as the difficulties surrounding the subject. "The proper treatment," he said, "of the aborigines, the wards of the land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship." The Secretary of the Interior is in full sympathy with the President on the subject, and the result of their "careful study" and consultation with the friends of the Indians has the prompt recognition of Congress, and the universal approval of all good people, the adoption of measures preliminary to a radical change in the system of management which has heretofore prevailed in the Indian Department.

The President and Secretary Cox, having expressed their hearty approval the following sections were added to the usual Indian appropriation bill just before its passage:

[illegible]

Under the operation of these provisions, the Indian Commissioner will be relieved from the pressure of the hungry horde of contractors, and the Indian Department will be relieved of the charge of corruption which has been so frequently made against it. The Commissioner will be able to make contracts for the delivery of goods at the agencies, and will be relieved from the necessity of purchasing the supplies himself. The Indians will receive their goods in a manner which will prevent the possibility of fraud, and the Government will be relieved from the charge of fraud. The Commissioner will be able to make contracts for the delivery of goods at the agencies, and will be relieved from the necessity of purchasing the supplies himself. The Indians will receive their goods in a manner which will prevent the possibility of fraud, and the Government will be relieved from the charge of fraud.

[illegible]

The preliminary meeting of the Commission is to be held in Washington to-day, when the whole subject will be taken up, and in consultation with the President and Secretary of the Interior, a distinct line of policy and work will be laid out for the season.

The task before the Commission is one of magnitude. The supervision of the various agencies, "joint control" of the disbursements by the Secretary of the Interior, which means the prevention of the villainous robbery of the Ring, which has heretofore been the rule; devising plans for gathering the Indians into reservations, inspiring them with confidence in regard to the intentions of the Government, and hope and confidence as to the possible future of their race, inciting individuals and tribes to efforts for their own elevation and support, and protecting them in their efforts and guarding them against the adverse influences which have been suffered hitherto to drag the Indian into lower depths than his original heathenism. Some one has said that the Indian can only be Christianized at the tail of the plow. Any attempt to Christianize by means of Government agents will fail as heretofore; but the teachings of faithful Christian missionaries, who take up their work for the love of God and are sustained by their respective churches for the same motive which sends the Gospel to the far less reachable savage in Africa, or the isles of the sea, will meet with success. To unite the Christian churches of the country to the missionary work among the heathen at our own doors seems to be another part of the duty assigned for the commissioners.

The President, in his humane measures, has the full sympathy of the country, and the commissioners will be sustained in the measures they may devise, by all good men. That the new regime of good faith and honest dealings toward the Indians will be followed by the appearance and earnings of the best men and thieves who have lived by plundering them, is to be expected.

LESSONS FOR THE SOUTH.

In Philadelphia, not long ago, a "ring" set up the nominations for city and county offices, and the result was that instead of the whole Republican ticket coming from three thousand to five thousand majority, it was mostly defeated, and the nominees elected by the "skin of their teeth."

In the city of Cleveland a few months ago, a Republican "ring," in defiance of the wishes of the people, nominated certain men for office. There action was quickly rebuked at the polls, and instead of the ticket having twelve hundred majority, as it otherwise would have had, the Democrats carried off the most important and lucrative offices.

In Cincinnati, at the late municipal election, the honest masses nominated a Reform ticket, and defeated the most important nominations made by the "ring."

The Republican party in Chicago, which is in a large majority in that city and county, is now in danger of disintegration from the operations of the "ring." A few nights since the members of the "ring," who are known as "The Barnacles," met in a corner saloon, and made up a "slate" for city and county officers, from constable up to member of Congress, and resolved, like the corruptionists of Allegheny county, to read every man out of the party who refused to support it. Commenting on this action, the Chicago *Republican* says:

[illegible]

In 1867, Governor Wilson was elected member of the House of Representatives of this State, and at the session following was Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. The session of that winter was marked by the extravagance of the whole session and interruption. Over one hundred subordinate officers of the House drew pay from the State Treasury, and this, too, without much regard to the services rendered, some of the final items having been so flagrantly not at all, except for the few concluding days of the session to receive their share of the plunder. To stay the discontent and indignation of the people, Mr. Wilson, before the adjournment, brought forward a reform bill, whereby the number of the House officers was reduced to thirty-four. The people accepted this as a pledge of economy in the future, and Mr. Wilson was re-elected. On the first day of the succeeding session, Mr. Wilson went into caucus and contributed by his vote and influence to increase the number to sixty-one. There were many Republican members in the House, and as thirty-four officers came to be divided among sixty-one members, it was found that every one could be supported for a second term. I hope you will agree with me in this, as I do with you in every regard we have had in common, that the Republican party cannot succeed in carrying the State of Pennsylvania this year unless it shall be conducted with economy and fidelity.

Our correspondent has alluded to the opportunity for saying what we cannot better express than by declaring that we fully agree with him concerning Mr. Hartranft. Should the convention place him in nomination, as it is quite likely to do, we judge that he would command the support of the Republican party—he being the only member of the old delegation of which this can be said.

The Papers of Gen. St. Clair.

It is announced that the descendants of General Arthur St. Clair, an officer of the Revolutionary army, and afterward governor of the Northwestern Territory, Pa., have which place he died in August, 1818, and subsequently years, are very poor and in needy circumstances. At the time of his death he left his papers, locked and sealed, in a large carpet-bag in the daughter, Mrs. Graham, who from her reputation placed them in her care. The second death of the latter has brought the celebrity of the papers to public knowledge, at least very seriously legislature, on one being allowed to look at them now examine them. One of the chiefs among the General's Revolutionary correspondents, comprising those intimate relations with the most distinguished officers and patriots, more than one hundred of them being from General Washington. In some of the brief histories of Western Pennsylvania these are published a few letters from Washington to St. Clair, but how interesting and remarkable was revealed if the letters could get possession of the whole correspondence in one small volume. Such a publication would be more valuable in a historical point of view, to our neighbors in Ohio, as they are represented to be really the architects of the Buckeyed Territory, and certainly the most interesting portion, full of those papers were confirmed by their owners to the United States, and at the late session of the Legislature, the Senate passed a bill appropriating money for their purchase, but it failed in the House for want of time to act. It now would the descendants of St. Clair, grossed by their necessities, have determined to sell those papers to whomever will purchase them, and if not disposed to sell in whole, to dispose of them in the sale at auction. The Pennsylvania Historical Society should become bidders for the Revolutionary correspondence, for most of it must relate to Western Pennsylvania.

Life Passage in England.

The British House of Lords, after a great deal of hesitation, has agreed to the second reading of a bill to allow the admission of new blood into the House of Peers, by the creation of twenty-eight life peers—that is to say, the appointment of that number of gentlemen by the Prime Minister to sit during life in the House of Lords, and not to be hereditary. If the bill through both Houses of Parliament may be regarded as a certainty. Seven years must elapse before the whole number of the new Peers can be appointed. In the first year eight new peers are to be selected from six chosen first, Scotch or Irish peers who have not at present seats in the House of Lords, second, persons who have been members of the House of Commons for seven years, third, officers of the army and navy, fourth, persons who have held high judicial offices, six civil servants, and fifth, persons who have distinguished in the arts and sciences.

This bill will establish an important principle in English Government—that of a representative Senate instead of a hereditary Legislature, and will pave the way for that kind of reform in the House of Lords, or for swamping them by the addition to their numbers of a majority of representative men. Mr. Gladstone, if he remains in power six years, will have the privilege of strengthening the House of Lords to the extent of forty additional members to the Liberal side of the House of Lords.

The Coffee Drinkers of the World.

The Hollander is the greatest coffee drinker in the world; next comes the Belgium people, and then the universal Yankee, the Swiss and the Dane following but little behind us. This statement is based on the average consumption per head of the people in England, which amounts to but little more coffee now than she did in 1837, this is owing to the adulteration of coffee, which is carried on by the English to a great extent, that the duty is so high that the amount of chicory consumed in England was counted, there would be a large increase. The annual consumption of coffee per head in various countries is given by Doctor Schlosser, a Holland statistician, as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
England	0.77	Portugal	1.10
France	1.10	Switzerland	11.00
Germany	2.20	Holland	15.37
Denmark	2.75	United States	7.70

Though the amount consumed per head in England and France is comparatively small, it must be borne in mind that Englishmen are essentially tea drinkers, while chocolate is patronized by the French. The importation of coffee in the United States was, in 1867, 245,000,000 pounds, and Dr. Schlosser estimates the consumption for 1868 at 270,000,000 pounds. Considering the increase of population, and that many millions, we have an average consumption per head of seven pounds, or three pounds more than the Germans, and equaling the consumption of the Danes, Swiss and Hollanders. These figures say that we consume half as much coffee as all Europe per day.

Potted meat is generally regarded as an article of nourishment but for breakfast. The home made article we can commend but not so the imported. Proceedings before a Liverpool police magistrate, a few days since, will explain it, as if we witnessed the process of manufacture. A policeman's nasal organs having been offended by the "awful smell" arising from the premises of one Mr. Sloan, he investigated and called the attention of the mayor thereto to the fact. That officer seized the obnoxious carcass in the kitchen and found it to be putrid and unfit for food. The city analyst in his official statement said that "that for a delicate person to eat such food it would produce diarrhoea, and a person in good health might have his bowels set in motion." Sloan was fined £20 and costs, or three months' imprisonment. He now will the descendants of St. Clair, grossed by their necessities, have determined to sell those papers to whomever will purchase them, and if not disposed to sell in whole, to dispose of them in the sale at auction. The Pennsylvania Historical Society should become bidders for the Revolutionary correspondence, for most of it must relate to Western Pennsylvania.

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The theaters in New York, during the month of April, received $101,136. Booth's Theater received $10,695, the largest of any one of the theaters. Wallack's received $9,000, and the Bowery $8,000. This is a gratifying fact to those who regard the drama as having a high place in the intellectual advancement of the people. At Booth's, in 1833, the Shakespeare plays have brought discredit on the stage. The entertainment is entirely Shakespearian, but with accessories in the way of scenic effects and good casts that place it in the front rank of the theaters of the United States. The decline of the classical drama, so much the rage a year or two ago, is marked, not only in New York, but in all other cities, even in Boston, where the taste for it was once a household word, is now but little wanted, and that which should cause its success.

Simon McDonald has arraigned the fire, police, Tax, of Columbia, for a violation of duty in putting his chattels into auction, and freeing them from prosecution by the organizations of the Church and to the Bishop's prohibition. The case involves not merely a question of ritual, but also of the extent of the authority of the Church over its members. Mr. Tate has applied to the American Church. Mr. Tate having applied to the Low Church Union, New York, for advice, and in case they should refuse to interfere, he is determined to bring his defense, that body, last Friday passed resolutions in favor of upholding Mr. Tate, and a subscription was started to provide him with pecuniary aid.

The last census of the officers of North Germany show the following population: Berlin, 702,000; Hamburg, 210,000; Breslau, 167,000; Dresden, 158,000; Cologne, 129,000; Konigsberg, 115,000; Magdeburg, 100,000; Leipsic, 95,000; Stettin, 90,000; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 90,000; Munich, 170,000; Hanover, 70,000; Aix-la-Chapelle, 60,000; Bremen, 67,000; Altona, 57,000; Dusseldorf, 67,000; Barmen, 56,000; Crefeld, 56,000; Carlsruhe, 50,000; Elberfeld, 49,000; Mayence, 45,000; Stuttgart, 91,000; Brunswick, 50,000; Nuremberg, 54,000; Posen, 38

Weekly Commercial.

SUMMARY OF THE PAPERS THIS WEEK.

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.

Interesting Exhibition by the Stock and Wool Growers' Association in Upper St. Clair Township—The Premiums and Who Got Them.

LATEST FOREIGN GOSSIP.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET

New York Finance and Trade.

New York Markets.

Baltimore Market.

Philadelphia Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Chicago Anti-Ritualistic Movement.

Outdoing the Parisians at Paris.

Wigs Versus Theology.

Efforts of the Methodists to Unite.

Gloucester Fish Market.

Louisville Market.

Toledo Market.

St. Louis Markets.

Cincinnati Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Memphis Market.

Detroit Market.

New Orleans Market.

Cleveland Market.

Boston Market.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

IRON AND NAILS.

CORDAGE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

COPPER MARKET.

TOBACCO MARKET.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

New York Cattle Market.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

STEEL MARKET.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

LUMBER MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

BROOM MARKET.

CRACKER MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

MARRIED.

DIED.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—TAKE NOTICE

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

TERMS:

AIM OF THE CORRESPONDENCE (C.T.) OF THE CITIZEN.

The whole question of legislative corruption—its inducement and perpetration, is one that goes directly to the pockets of the tax payer, as well as to his duty as a citizen. Jealous of the good name of the Commonwealth, and anxious for the continued ascendancy of the Republican party. In no way can those vital points be separated from the discussion of the question. If the plunderers again succeed, by skillful engineering, or by pledges false as dicers' oaths, in stocking the Legislature with their creatures, the reign of corruption will grow with redoubled strength—petty thefts will be magnified into wholesale plunder, the State will become, if not confirm, the Satellite of the Union, and the Republican party will sink into a minority from which it will never only after years of purgatorial purification.

With these issues staring us in the face—and from them there is no escape—what is the duty of the Republican voters, and especially of that large class in this county, who by virtue of their weight in the community as heavy taxpayers, large employers, and influential business men, wield a power in the determination of political questions? Primarily, it is to seize the occasion that will be presented next Saturday, and defeat the corruptionists at the local elections. But, we may be answered, these leaders are skilful—plunder is their object, and they have already laid their plans to capture the Convention. This is so, we regret to say, to some extent. From the time of the mythical Forty Thieves unorganized because the cave was in chaos in a contest with combined cupidity. But the duty of Republican citizens is no less plain. Let them rally in force, and then, if the well planned tactics of the corruptionists prevail, let the Convention see their accountability. The leaders are already frightened and have abandoned, or are prepared to abandon, some of their most pigeon candidates. A firm front may enforce honesty. Let it have compulsory honesty if we can't get the article pure and undefiled. Let the managers appreciate the fact that there is no inducement possible for those who disgraced themselves, the party and the State last year. If this is done we shall get a reputable ticket, no matter who controls the Convention, whether it be conducted in the interest of the people or ostensibly managed by a frightened and demoralized ring.

If the question merely involved an indorsement of the last Legislature—nothing as it is with shame on the State and the party—that alone would urge the conscientious citizen with a stern sense of his duty, if the corruptionists by any means should again present themselves for his suffrage. But we tell the people there is something more in it than this. There are schemes of fraud not public plunder contemplated as yet, more startling than any that have gone before. These are the next cogs of the managers, and will be fabricated out in full fashion if a sufficient number of supple-minded instruments can be returned by Republican votes. Schemes of taxation have been planned to swell the State Corruption Fund—the unexpended balance—from one or two to five or six millions of dollars. Some of these came near passing the last Legislature, and their defeat was only secured by opposition among the parties in interest. The Democratic and Republican factions of the circle couldn't agree in regard to a division of the plunder. So it is known that those Republican mangers to perish, who read the Commercial out of the party, are loud and grave with some—in fact, almost all the Democratic members. The measures are generally bought cheap because the odium of these suits on the Treasury and the tax payers does not fall upon their organization. They sell themselves but not their party. The Republican plunderers in parting with their personal integrity stab their party, by loading it with the legislative responsibility for the work of a ring, composed very often of two parts of the opposition to one part of Republican members. We trust we have made the double treachery of these people apparent.

But to return to the new schemes with which the managers threaten the people. To increase the State Corruption Fund—promising that they succeed in electing sufficient members—as we are to have a batch or new brace. The State debt is not to be decreased, by the proper use of the unexpended balance, but new burthens are to be laid upon the people that will swell the already enormous amount of that fund. Bills have been prepared to levy additional taxes on anthracite coal—taxes on bituminous coal—taxes on petroleum—taxes on the products of the still—taxes, in fact, on every new material, on which a trifling assessment will amount to an enormous aggregate.

We say then to the people that the choice of Legislature involves not only an indictment of the disreputable and dishonest legislation of last session, but, what is really more important, the question whether we shall be plundered in the future to a greater extent than ever before. It is to save the Republican party we demand that the derelict members of last year shall be rejected. It is to protect the people that we claim no man shall be sent to Harrisburg next year who will unite incongruously the two parties to rob and whose record is under the guise of needless taxation. We want indemnity for the past by the rejection of the corruptionists of the session of 1869, and security for the future in the promise of men at Harrisburg in 1870 who can neither be bribed by money or seduced by promises—men with moral back bone as well as political stability.

THE DISGRACEFULNESS OF THE LEAD ERS.

On Saturday of this week the Republican primary elections will be held throughout Allegheny county. The universal disgust prominent in the minds of the people by the corruptionists does not seem likely to be followed by so much of a direct effort to bring about a reform as we could wish. This, however, does not proceed from indifference or a disposition to let things go without further effort to right what is wrong. If the leaders, who are running the machine, and will have possession of the conventions, are debating themselves with any such idea, they had better give it up. Instead of being indifferent, the Republican masses are saying to the leaders thus: "You have taken the "control of things, and we will hold you "responsible for the result of the convention. "Good nominations we will support, but, bad ones we will not. Anything that "can be construed into an indorsement of the Legislature of last winter we will promptly repudiate." To insure our approval and support, the "nominees for the several offices must be "up to a reasonable standard of fitness," "and of this we will be the judges." It is encouraging to know that lately this still feeble by the Republican masses, which is in nothing so clearly evinced as in the support the Commercial is everywhere receiving from them, has been not without its effect on the leaders. Although they at first scoffed at the idea of independent action and ridiculed the demand for reform, the last week wrought a decided change in them. It is the trick of the military leader when about to lead a retreat to open a fierce cannonade and make as much noise as possible, under the cover of which the movement is accomplished. It is hoped by many that there is a noise and attention diverted from the real movement going on. Last week our leaders were actively engaged in this species of tactics. The Commercial had forced them into abandoning projects that had been agreed upon by them, and compelled them to acknowledge the necessity for pursuing a line of policy quite different from the one they determined upon. To cover their retreat, they opened a fierce cannonade on the Commercial, and by so doing paid to us a compliment greater than they could pay in any other way, for it was an achievement that we were their master. Everybody understands that we have driven the leaders from their position and shattered some of their pet schemes. Finding out that the people are at our back, and that a Waterloo defeat awaits them unless they abandon their course and "fall in our line" mand, so far as certain favorite candidates for the Legislature and some of the other offices are concerned, they have reluctantly beaten a retreat, letting off as they go a wild, reckless and totally ineffective fire on the Commercial. As the matter stands it is our victory and their defeat. We know that some will say, and with reason too, that nothing is said till the Conventions have adjourned, after placing unexceptionable candidates in the field. Of course when men act under compulsion they can be trusted no longer than the pressure is on. But in this case there is going to be no let up. The leaders dare not carry out their original intentions. We defy them to do it, and in defying them we speak for the Republican party, which to-day loathes the leaders and their practices. We know whereof we speak, and so do the leaders. Hence their rage towards the Commercial. But to us this is of no more consequence than the passing breeze.

THE STATE MONEYS.

At the last session of the Legislature a measure was brought forward by Senator BRUNNER—one of the most upright and ingenious members of that body—directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase eight hundred thousand dollars lying idle in the State Treasury, and for which there would be no use, to nothing much of the public debt, and save interest. The measure, of course, was voted down. It was voted down not because any one had a single good reason to urge against it, but simply and solely because it would deprive a certain ring of the use of the money for their individual benefit. It was this ring that defeated the measure. The State would have saved some forty thousand dollars in interest, but on the other hand the ring would make twice or three that sum by defeating the measure, consequently it was defeated.

There can be no wise or more just public policy than that on which Senator BRUNNER's measure was based. Every cent now in the State Treasury should be managed for the benefit of the people by whose labor the treasury is supplied. The Treasurer should receive a proper salary, and if the public funds can be made to earn anything the amount, be it great or small, should go to the State. The Treasurer should have no discretion in the matter. On what principle of equity or prudence can the public funds, amounting to many millions, be given to a single individual who is required to furnish but amounting to one hundred thousand dollars only? Ohio, whose treasury was stolen dry not many years since, furnishes a striking answer to this question, and any State that continues a practice so loose, will some or later surely be punished by the Republican party. Moreover, as far as politics is to be considered in connection with Republican principles, or unfaithfulness to the Republican party, we have totally misconceived in what fidelity and faithfulness consist. It is not at all strange that leaders acknowledging not a single moral restraint, and with no higher conceptions of the mission of a great party, than corrupt jobbery, should denounce us for standing out against them in connection with practices that have made them everywhere odious. Such a course as we have been pursuing and intend to pursue is quite new here it would seem, and doubtless troublesome to them. But it is not altogether unparalleled. The New York *Tribune*, in an article on legislative corruption in that State, lays out its course as follows, which, it will be observed, describes our own exactly:

"We trained our guns throughout on those corruptionists who were chosen as Republicans, because we had their range and could thus do most execution. We could have effected nothing by barging on the corruptions of Democrats, and our exposures and reprobations were earnest. If we could induce the Democratic journals to pursue a like course, corruption would soon be chased out of the Capitol. But those Democratic journals which profess to reprobate corruption talk as though none were amongst but Republicans, and so accomplish nothing whatever toward a correction of the evil. *If we are to war on corruption, we must war on it wherever it exists, on the subjects in its own party.* If we expose and denounce only those on the other side, the public will regard this as but a piece of party warfare, and give it little heed or none whatever."

Now will the organ of the corruptionists please read the *Tribune* out of the party, and arouse the public with such denunciations and abuse as it is in his power or can invent?

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The Baltimore *American* in discussing the general question of criticism by Republican papers of the measures and men of the party, makes some very sensible remarks, which have a pertinent application to this State at this time. "The Republican party," says the *American*, "is especially the party of free speech. It believes not only in the theory but in the use of great political questions of the day, but it also secures the largest degree of individual independence in criticising the acts of its own party representatives. The Democracy fought a quite different rule, which, while it of the advantage of presenting the party as at all times united, was, in its practical working, the cause of an ever increasing and seething dissatisfaction under the surface, that finally, when it could no longer be concealed or pacified, produced the disruption of the party. That party only or never disciplined its men, and once it fell into the control of the slave power, and finally into treason and rebellion, without a word of warning or remonstrance, until it was too late for that word to have any effect."

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The New York Legislature appears to have been "gotten up" on the Pennsylvania plan, and the imitation seems to be eminently able to the great original. It was the declaration of "an operator," as we are assured by the *Tribune*, that he could not say as to fifteen members of the Assembly, but as to the remaining one hundred and thirteen, he knew they sold their votes for cash. Undoubtly it is those of the larger and not those of the smaller cities who most frequently are so elected, they generally being in the greatest favor with leaders who engineer corrupt measures through the Legislature. But there is some ground for hoping for a change. More than ever before is there a determination to repudiate bad or indifferent legislative candidates, and thus break up the calling of the corruptionists. This is a duty that Republicans owe, not only to the public at large, but more especially to their own party. If we cannot acknowledge our own errors and reform them, how can we expect to retain the confidence of the general public? The best way for the Republican party to show that it is worthy of being confided in, is to purify itself and present a clear record. This idea, however, does not suit the leaders in the interest of the corruptionists. Just at present, and henceforth, they are chiefly anxious for the success of their plan of escaping from scrutiny under the din and confusion they are raising about the COMMERCIAL, which has incurred their eternal hatred (it is hoped) for exposing them.

FOR urging open and relentless warfare on the legislative corruptionists, and for inculcating the idea of republicating them, if the leaders will persist in forcing candidates of that description on the party, we have incurred bitter hostility and unmeasured denunciation from the aforesaid leaders and their pensions organ. Of course we are not disappointed. We expected as much. For their hostility and their denunciations, since we know that the people are with us, we care not a snap. No Republican fit to lead will pretend that our demand that the party shall not be saddled with the corruptions of the last Legislature, or be made to indorse its worst acts by renominating those who were chiefly responsible, or even engaged in them, is not only sound in point of morals, but wise in a party sense. Certain leaders say the indorsement shall be given by the forthcoming convention. We say then, such nominations ought not, and we are entirely confident, will not be supported by the Republican party. Usurpation is one of inability to Republican principles, or unfaithfulness to the Republican party, we have totally misconceived in what fidelity and faithfulness consist. It is not at all strange that leaders acknowledging not a single moral restraint, and with no higher conceptions of the mission of a great party, than corrupt jobbery, should denounce us for standing out against them in connection with practices that have made them everywhere odious. Such a course as we have been pursuing and intend to pursue is quite new here it would seem, and doubtless troublesome to them. But it is not altogether unparalleled. The New York *Tribune*, in an article on legislative corruption in that State, lays out its course as follows, which, it will be observed, describes our own exactly:

"We trained our guns throughout on those corruptionists who were chosen as Republicans, because we had their range and could thus do most execution. We could have effected nothing by barging on the corruptions of Democrats, and our exposures and reprobations were earnest. If we could induce the Democratic journals to pursue a like course, corruption would soon be chased out of the Capitol. But those Democratic journals which profess to reprobate corruption talk as though none were amongst but Republicans, and so accomplish nothing whatever toward a correction of the evil. *If we are to war on corruption, we must war on it wherever it exists, on the subjects in its own party.* If we expose and denounce only those on the other side, the public will regard this as but a piece of party warfare, and give it little heed or none whatever."

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